









WHO

Made that Suit for you?

This—the question you'll be asked, if you wear one of Michael's high grade tailor-made suits just arrived. Merchant tailor styles, make and trim, at ready made prices. The place—MICHAEL'S.

## WE ARE MOVING OUR STOCK!

WE MOVE IT EVERY DAY.

are moving it from our shelves to our customers, and if you want to help us,

**'ll Move Into Your Hands Better Goods for Less Money than Any Moving Shoe House in the City.**

Will move Men's \$2.00 Tan Shoes for.....	\$1.25
" " 3.00 " " "	2.00
" " 4.50 " " "	3.00
" Ladies' 1.25 " Oxfords for.....	.80
" " 2.50 " " "	1.75
" " 3.00 " " "	2.00

All move anything in our store at a price that will please you.

COME AND SEE US MOVE.

**WAUGH SHOE STORE.**

31 Public Square.

## ERSON AND PICNIC.

ERSON OF St. Rose church, of Lima  
—benefit of new cemetery—to

## ERSIDE · PARK, QUINCY, OHIO.

SDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1896.

ETS..... 150 cts

REN (under 12 years). 25 cts

urther particulars, see posters or  
committie.

## WANTED

RENT—Good, new, 2 room house,  
moderate improvements. Engle  
tree. 3 3/4FED—Girl for general housework,  
at 75 south Main street. 21stED—To rent house with five or six  
rooms by the 15th of October, for fami  
ly. Address, P. O. box 453ED—convenient girl for general  
housework. Enquire at once of Mrs.  
in West Market street.ENT—New house of 7 rooms. All  
bath conveniences. The house has  
large dry cellar; natural and  
gas. Good clasters on the premises.  
at this office.ED—To exchange good real estate  
Toledo, Ohio, for old derricks, toll  
bars, lenses, or anything that can be  
the oil business. Address Y. car  
re.ED—The gentleman who found the  
keys at the corner of Tanner  
street, leave them at the Times  
office.

INSOLVENT.

Ridenour Appointed Assignee  
for Earl Snyder.Snyder, proprietor of the con  
pany and news stand at 656Main street, made an assignee  
this morning. J. C. Ridenour

appointed assignee and gave

in the sum of \$1,000. He

stated to the assignee all his

real property and real estate,

notes and credits, and espe  
cial place of business. His ita  
is placed at about \$355, his

at present being unknown.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

intense itching and smearing inci  
ezema, tetter, scrofula, and other  
of the skin is instantly allayed byChamberlain's Eye and Skin  
Oil. Many very bad cases have been

entirely cured by it. It is equally

good for itching piles and a favorite rug  
sore nipples; chapped hands, chil  
dren's blisters, and chronic sore eyes.

by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they

what a horse needs when in bad condi  
tion, blood purifier and vermifuge.

## CROP REPORT

For Northern Ohio by the Department of Agriculture.

Northern section, all counties north of Franklin: The past week was another period in which warmth, moisture and sunshine combined to produce conditions favorable to vegetative growths. All of these elements have been above normal to the period considered. The average of maximum temperatures for this section was 88 degrees; average minimum, 67 degrees. There was an average of 1.15 inches of rain for all stations reporting, and the sunshine was 72 per cent. of the possible. Corn has continued to make excellent progress, and reports from all districts, are as a rule, encouraging and highly gratifying. On all naturally dry land, or that well drained artificially, the present condition of the crop is all that could be desired. The stalks are tall and strong and the ears are large and well filled. On land exposed to floods where the water stood for a considerable length of time the prospect is not good and reports in some instances indicate that the crop will be well nigh a failure, though that part of the crop adversely affected being but a comparatively small percentage of the whole does not materially change the general prospect. There are some complaints of potatoes rotting in the ground owing to the excessive rains, but as a rule the crop is in good condition. Oats harvest is practically completed and threshing is well along. The grain was much damaged by moisture wherever it was not housed before the rainy spell began. The progress of wheat threshing shows no departure from previous expectations with regard to that crop. The grain is generally of poor quality and so scant in quantity that it would, in many instances, barely replace the seed from which it grew. Fruit is rotting quite badly in some localities, owing to the continued prevalence of rainy weather. Apples are reported to be dropping badly in some localities, nevertheless the crop, on the whole, appears to be a good one. Some plowing is now being done for fall sowing.

The Shakers of Mount Lebanon, a community of simple, honest, God-fearing men and women, have prepared the Shaker Digestive Cordial for many years, and it is always the same, simple, honest, curative medicine that has helped to make the Shakers the healthy, long-lived people that they are. The Shakers never have indigestion. This is partly owing to their simple mode of life, partly to the wonderful properties of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Indigestion is caused by the stomach glands not supplying enough digestive juice. Shaker Digestive Cordial supplies what's wanting. Shaker Digestive Cordial invigorates the stomach and all its glands so that after awhile they don't need help. As evidence of the honesty of Shaker Digestive Cordial, the formula is printed on every bottle. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to \$1.00 per bottle.

New Dress Goods  
At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Special Train of Ten Coaches

Will leave Lima Northern depot at

1:30 a. m. Sunday, Aug. 23d, for Detroit via Adrian and Wabash R. R.

\$1.50 round trip. 413

Dinner Sets cheaper than ever known, at F. E. Harman's Special Sale.

New Walking Hats  
And Sailors' fall styles, at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

A. M. E. Church.

Don't forget the concert this evening at St. Paul's A. M. E. church. Some

of the best musical talent in the city will assist Miss Lula Bowman, of Tiffin. A fine treat is offered. Let all attend. For the benefit of the pastor.

You cannot afford to miss our Dinner Set Sale if you need Dishes. This is the last week. F. E. HARMAN.

New Walking Hats  
And Sailors' fall styles, at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Free Band Concert

At base ball park to-night. Every body invited.

Come, Ladies, Get Together.

Organize a club and get reduced rates at Johnson's swim. Six tickets for \$1.00. 416

WANTED.

200 men, 100 boys and 50

ladies, for Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii." Apply at ball

park at 7, Wednesday even  
ing. 3 2t

New Dress Goods  
At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Dinner Set Sale at F. E. Harman's.

New Dress Goods  
At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

## OIL AND GAS.

The Aiken well on the Ed Baker farm, east of town, was shot this morning, with fair results.

Torpado companies report the demand for shots as being exceptionally dull. This is always a fair estimate of the activity of the field, for when business is brisk, so is the business of the shooter. Ohio and Indiana are alike, and August is even worse than July.

## NOT GUILTY

Plaids a Clifton Woman, and is Bound Over Without Examination.

A warrant was sworn out in Justice Atmire's court, in which Mrs. Walter Holton charged Miss May Carter with assaulting and abusing her. The parties all live in Clifton and are neighbors. When the defendant appeared in court to-day she plead not guilty, waived all examination and was bound over to the court of common pleas.

## BIGGEST CYCLE YET.

A Giant Affair on Which a Family of Nine Can Ride.

A monster tricycle which takes nine persons to successfully run it is the latest track feature in the wheel line. Perhaps this is the forerunner of the machine for an entire family. Standing beside an ordinary road machine, this monster among tricycles is a veritable giant. It stands twice the height of an ordinary man.

Whether or not it will become practicable for road use is yet to be determined. Riding it, one has the sensation of flying rather than that of riding. The seats of the riders are about six feet above the ground, while the man who steers the machine is perched high above his companions in a sort of crow's nest.

Notwithstanding its size, the machine is an appearance of lightness. Its weight is deceptive and the slender steel rods used in its construction seem hardly sufficient to support the weight of nine men.

In the trials made thus far with this colossus it has been found practicable for every use to which the ordinary tricycle can be put, and the constructors are sanguine that, before long, family tricycles, with 12 foot wheels and capable of carrying a dozen persons at once will become a common sight on the streets. The machine has been run over most of the tracks around Boston, where it was made, and the makers will exhibit it at different wheel meets throughout the country during the season.

The extreme height of the tricycle is about 11 feet, which is the diameter of the wheels and tires when inflated. The cross section of the tires is 16 inches. The small or guiding wheel has a diameter of 6 feet, with a cross section of 9 inches.

It takes nine men to enable the management to show it off at its best. Eight sit between the large wheels, four on a side, where they operate a pedal system similar to that of the ordinary tandem gear, while the ninth man sits atop, above the guiding wheel and steers with a wheel crank. The machine itself weighs 1,450 pounds. With the riders on, the total weight is more than 1,540 tons.

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## WOMAN'S WORLD.

A PIONEER OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE  
STILL HELPING THE CAUSE.

The Law and the Lady—A Daring Dress Experiment—Infrauent Powers—Autumn Frocks—Need For Women to Marry Decreasing—White For Elderly Women.

Mrs. Abigail Bush, the pioneer woman suffragist of America, has enlisted in the campaign in California for the cause which she espoused 30 years ago, and in which she has been a faithful worker for half a century.

Mrs. Bush has reached the age of 88 years, but that does not prevent her from going into the field as a supporter of political equality. She is clear of intellect and her mind is quick and bright as in the days when she was compelled to fight even her own sex in the struggle to advance the cause of equal rights to women.

Fifty years ago Mrs. Bush became prominently identified with the cause of



MRS. ABIGAIL BUSH.

woman suffrage. She stepped into a fame that in those days required more than ordinary courage to bear.

Mrs. Bush was the first woman who ever presided over a suffrage meeting in the United States. That occurred in Rochester in 1847. The agitation for women's rights had been fairly developed and conventions were being held under the auspices of some of the leaders of that day.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were associates of Mrs. Bush, but when the announcement was made that a woman should take charge of the Rochester convention they immediately signified their opposition to the plan. They said the time was not ripe for women to put themselves forward to that extent.

Mrs. Bush was persistent. After much difficulty the opposition was beaten down, and she was chosen to preside over that assemblage, which became famous as the real starting point of the fight.—Boston Globe.

## The Law and the Lady.

A new view of "the law and the lady" was presented by Judge Gibbons of Chicago in a recent divorce case. The wife was the complainant. Both parties were over 60 years of age and had been married only two years. The husband was poor and an invalid, the wife a property owner and well to do, so the attorney for the defendant applied for alimony. This being a case in which no precedent could be cited, the judge reviewed the history of the evolution of woman from antiquity to the present time, and, upon the ground that, as the new woman stands upon an "absolute equality with man so far as property rights and individual freedom are concerned," the wife must pay the family bills if the husband cannot, rendered judgment for the defendant. "Every reason of right, justice and morals," said the court, "is in favor of the proposition that the duties which the husband and wife owe to each other are reciprocal."

The Union Signal makes this point in regard to the case:

"We would ask the learned judge and those who command his judgment, if it is not time they consider also the 'reasonableness' of reciprocal relations between the law and the wife. What 'right, justice or morality' is there in denying to the wealth producing and taxpaying wife voice in a government under which the husband, though financially unable to aid in its support and physically unable to shoulder a gun in its defense, has the right to help make laws she is compelled to obey? We should have no fault to find with Judge Gibbons' decision in the aforesaid case if in the dissolution of such a matrimonial partnership the right of representation could be transferred from the incapable to the capable member of the firm."

## A Daring Dress Experiment.

The Brooklyn Health Culture club, comprising not less than 150 society and professional women, have covenanted together and agreed that the mad gathering, microphone agitating and feet shaking long skirts must go, except on occasions demanding the conventional full dress. Every member pledges herself to displace the abominable trail with skirts short enough to clear the ground by at least three inches. For rainy or wet weather the rules call for a costume consisting of bloomers or knickerbockers, a short skirt and garters or boots meeting the skirt at the knee. The first rainy day after the first Monday in October is the time set for the appearance of the members in their new common sense costume.

The leader of the movement in Brooklyn, Mrs. E. Christine Lumadon, the well known portrait painter, says her attention was first attracted to reformation of woman's dress when she began to ride the wheel. She has a costume the skirt of which falls just below the knee, where it meets high boots. "Often I've left my wheel and strolled through the parks sketching, and the exquisite sense of comfort and freedom of move-

ment which I experienced caused me to ask: 'Why have I been idiot enough to trawl five or six yards of haircloth, valentines and other heavy fabrics about for all these years?' I saw a woman trying to carry a baby on one arm, hold an umbrella and hold up her skirts on one of the wet days last week, and that crystallized the idea which had long been forming in my mind.'—Woman's Journal.

## Indignant Frasen.

The German matron has risen in the might of her indignation and, while her country's new civil code is pending, her voice rings out in the capital of the Huberzollern. If the bill passes the perpetual tutelage of the German wife and mother is reaffirmed; she will be deprived of all control over her property and actions and of all rights over her children. The new law sets upon matrimony the seal of servitude and places the man in a position of subjection from which English, American, Russian, Scandinavian, Austrian, Hungarian and Italian women have been freed. One of its provisions, for instance, gives an unmarried woman full license to trade, but takes it away if she marries, when her separate rights over property become nil.

What wonder that even the timid frances, subordinated by the traditions of ages, have risen to arms! The best of them are presenting vociferous and enthusiastic appeals. Indignation meetings are everywhere in order, and Frau Angspurg recently "brought down the house" by declaring boldly that "now at last women claimed justice. If men forget their duty towards us, they must expect to be overtaken by a feminine whirlwind of indignation." And still another shouted that "they would so incite their supporters that they dared not return from the field unless victorious."

Whatever the ultimate success of these strenuous and courageous efforts, it is considered an enormous leap in the right direction that the woman question should be mooted, even for worse, within the sacred precincts of the Reichstag.—New York Journal.

## Early Autumn Frocks.

The materials for early autumn frocks shown by the importers are the smooth faced cloths, the loosely woven Scotch homespun, the smooth lightweight cheviots and the lightweight tweeds. The tweeds almost invariably show, on a light background in contrasting colors, hairlines, fine plaids or a narrow stripe that looks so like the herringbone stitch that one wonders if the thread was really sewed, to position or printed. The mixed cloths show a fine plaid with a distinct line running through it here and there. This design is specially good in a cloth that has brown and white check background with a hairline of bright scarlet crossing it in plaid fashion.

Mohairs in black, golden brown and steel are liked for utility dresses. They are made with the simplicity of the tailor made frock of four years ago and are commended for any one who has much traveling, shopping or business to attend to that will call her out in the busy world. The smartest suits shown, up to date, are those made entirely of black broadcloth. Occasionally the gleam of a steel button is seen upon them, sometimes a satin waistcoat brings out their somber elegance, but quite as often the entire gown is of black broadcloth, decorated only with black.—Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal.

## Need For Women to Marry Decreasing.

In the occupations which women have "invaded" in the largest numbers, those of teachers, salesmen, bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, etc., the ratio of increase has been about the same with the two sexes. Taking all the gainful occupations, although the ratio of increase for women is 47.88 per cent and for men only 27.64 per cent, yet the women are in 1890 but 17 per cent of the total, as against 15 per cent in 1880. It is a fair conclusion that while many more women earned their own living in 1890 than in 1880, they had over the whole field to a very slight extent only displaced the men. The change in the proportion of women who now earn an income, and presumably a living, is the important point. About one in three of the total population is engaged in "gainful occupation," and only one in about twenty of the female population. The proportion to females of marriageable age is, of course, much larger, and it is this percentage that produces the effect I have noted as to the necessity of marriage to women as a means of support. What the effect is upon society I do not now propose to discuss, but the facts show that it is becoming clearly easier for the average woman to earn her livelihood without marriage in the United States—if she so choose.—Forum.

## White For Elderly Women.

It is now a generally admitted fact that women who have passed their youth can appropriately and becomingly wear white on dressy occasions. Black was long and mistakenly believed to be the only really suitable wear for women past 40, but this error has been removed.

Dull black gowns deepen the lines of the faces and darken the complexions of those who are not absolutely fair; indeed, mourning attire is frequently found most unbecoming to blonds, and, although wholly white gowns are not always suitable, a relief in white is generally possible, and subdued colors should be chosen in place of black.

The Duchess of Devonshire, though a grandmother of long standing, is particularly fond of white gowns of many different kinds, and an American lady who recently saw her at a fashionable gathering in London writes that she looked extremely well in a gown of cream white silk canvas over orchid colored taffeta silk. She carried a parasol of white crepe de chine lined with the same silk, and the small white bonnet on her head was fastened with narrow velvet ribbon and trimmed with

panes and one beautiful orchid.—New York Post.

## A Japanese Room.

A Japanese room is an interesting thing to plan and a cool place to be in when completed. First of all decorate the walls, and this may be done in light green Japanese crepe, stretched from floor to ceiling from slight bamboo rods, which are fastened at the corners. A wainscoting may be a broad strip of green and tan matting or of the evergreen green sort, enlivened by dashes of color the Japanese so well know how to intermix in their fabrics. The doors may be hung with some legendary pictured crepe stuff and the floor laid with a few subdued Danzsu rugs. Only a few pieces of furniture are needed, bamboo at that. Stools, a sofa table, a bookshelf and hanging cabinet comprise the necessities. Of course there should be the indispensable silk bit of brilliant, embroidered Japanese and the big bronze vase with its idol base.—New York World.

## Dyed Eyelashes.

There is really no limit to the things a woman will do when she sets out to beautify herself, and there never will be limit till the most artistically beautiful woman ceases to be the most admired. Just now Washington women are following a fad which is not only foolish, but dangerous as well. They are dyeing their eyelashes. No matter what the color of your hair and eyebrows may be, it is the fad of the moment to shade your eyes with lashes of jet. They are supposed to lend clearness to the eyes and to increase their apparent size. Even in the hands of a competent "beauty-doctor" the process is dangerous, and when the novice attempts to do it for herself the result is often a series of painful visits to the oculist, as many a girl has discovered to her sorrow.—Washington Letter.

## Mrs. Carrie Murray.

Mrs. Carrie Murray is the president of the Antislavery League in San Francisco, and she advances the usual arguments in favor of her views.

"We urge upon women," she said, "that their place is not at the polls and in political conventions, but is in the home, looking after the household duties and the rearing of children. They should advise husbands and sons and fathers whom to vote for—the individual candidate, I mean—but they ought not to want to vote themselves. They ought to advise their husbands and sons to vote for the best man always, be he Democrat or Republican or nonpartisan. I myself am nonpartisan. It is the home that women should try to make better, and not politics."

## The Shopping Bag.

The leather waist belt or satchel is being rapidly superseded by the more spacious and altogether more convenient silk or satin shopping bag. A handsome bag is of heavy black satin, and is one-half a yard deep by three-eighths of a yard wide. It is lined with changeable red surah silk, and is finished at the bottom by a broad band of black passementerie. The drawing strings at the top of the bag are of black grosgrain ribbon. The receptacle is so large that it holds the owner's purse and many small parcels when she goes shopping, or if she means to "take in" a matinee before she returns home the ample reticule holds her opera glasses, extra handkerchief, gloves, etc.

## Autumn Fabrics.

Among the fabrics that will be in great use this autumn, says a New York fashion writer, are handsome silk and wool mixtures in checks and stripes; clarisse, a silk and mohair mixture; carnelle, a Panama weave with mohair taffeta; jacquard mohair sicilienne; Scotch cloth, a pretty silk and wool textile; bourette leno and some handsome English serges, very flexible and glossy, showing some exceptionally rich and attractive autumn dyes; also French moheims in new weaves and colorings.

## Talking Instead of Dancing.

Mme. Adam, well known as editor of the Parisian Nouvelle Revue, insists that the musicals that have of late years become so popular in the French capital have materially injured conversation. She intends to gather about her the 30 or 40 women still in Paris who, in her opinion, can converse, and, in accordance with this design, inscribes her invitations with the words "To talk," instead of with the stereotyped word "Music" or "Dancing."—Paris Letter.

Linen of all colors, embroidered and bound with white galloon, is very much used for pockets and cases for night-dresses and toilet purposes. A traveling case of this style in green, embroidered in white, is a very pretty and useful present at this season of the year.

The whites of eggs are said to be good for the complexion, the summer girls use them to clean her white straw hats, and now some one says they are the best thing in the world for freshening up a leather traveling bag.

Marie Corrolli has invented a bicycle skirt of a style that will never be adopted by the American girl. It has shaped spaces for the knees like a riding habit, and consequently looks hideous when walking.

The women of Suva, in the Fiji islands, have now organized several women's clubs and church societies in a country where cannibalism existed a quarter of a century ago.

Following the example of Mary Anderson, Ellen Terry has begun her incursions. It is rumored that Bernhardt is laying herself in her leisure moments to the same end.

As a finish to the pretty brass bedsteads which are almost exclusively used in country houses the old fashioned canopy of flowered chintz has been revived.

IF YOU LOVE ME, TELL ME SO.

Roses are not always blooming, but the winter comes anew; Subtleties are not ever shining, yet the clouds oft make day want; And life is not always pleasure, its existence we should know; So through cloudy days or sunny, if you love me, tell me so.

Though the flowers may be blooming, yet the brevet may still be east; Though the sun be sweetly shining, yet the heart may not be glad; And if love is all we dream it, its existence we should know; So through shadowy ways or barren, if you love me, tell me so.

—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

## A WEDDING PRESENT.

"Now for it," I said to myself as I undid the twin binding my precious volumes together and prepared to examine them more carefully than I had time to do since I unearthed them from the little, dark, secondhand book shop that afternoon. There was nothing remarkable about them; no rare editions of well known classics, no long forgotten books, valuable from their very obscurity, merely a few bound volumes of old magazines and a couple of the novels which had delighted me as a boy, and which from old association were more precious in their original type and polished leather binding than in the spruce modern editions. Best of all was a copy of Dickens' "Master Humphrey's Clock," with the woodcuts that cannot now be reproduced.

When I had gone more than half through the second volume, I came upon a large sheet of thin paper, covered with neat, cramped writing. I took it out and looked at it. A moment's inspection showed me that it was a will, written throughout in the handwriting of the testator, Michael Darcy, and dated two years before. It left interest in the farm of Carrignalea, with stock and implements, to the testator's brother, Patrick Darcy, who was also named residuary legatee, while the sum of £1,000 in railway stock and other investments was bequeathed to "my late wife's niece, Anastasia French." It was, as far as I could judge, and I had had some experience in matters of the kind, properly executed, signed and witnessed.

It was odd to find an important document of this sort hidden away between the leaves of a book. Had Patrick Darcy and Anastasia French been left with their inheritance in consequence? I wondered. I would make some inquiries about the matter next day. It would be easy to find out all about Michael Darcy of Carrignalea. Meantime, the will could remain between the leaves of "Master Humphrey's Clock."

But the morrow found me flying along by express train to the bedside of my only son, who had met with a dangerous accident. And for many weeks I could think of nothing but him and the best means of snatching him from the extended arms of death. And when, by God's mercy, he was once more safe from those clutches as any one of us can ever be, Michael Darcy, his will, heirs and executors, had faded out of my mind as completely as if they had never entered it, and the will was resting undisturbed in its hiding place among my books.

Some 12 months later I went in a regular course of my practice to visit an old friend, who was suffering from an acute attack of pneumonia. She was an elderly lady, living alone some two or three miles outside the city. Her servants were faithful and attached, but in the absence of relatives I thought it better to insist on the services of a trained nurse. As the patient grew better and I had time to notice less important details, I perceived that Sister Anna besides being an excellent nurse, was a very attractive young woman. She had pretty brown hair with golden lights in it waving and rippling all over a well shaped, well set head; her eyes were dark brown, and her complexion, though pale, clear and healthy looking. She was fairly tall and well built, with a look of strength and vitality pleasant to see. Her voice was low toned and pleasant, while her choice of words and manner of speaking showed her to be an educated woman.

Late one October afternoon, after a hard day's work, I drove down to Lisenfield to visit my patient, whom I had not seen for two or three days.

"Where is the sister?" I asked during a pause in the gossip with my old friend which succeeded our brief professional interview.

"Look out of the window," was the reply.

I went over to the deep bay window which formed one end of the room, and looking across the long garden, stretching behind the house, beheld Sister Anna, her prim cap laid aside, her pretty pale cheek, a pink flush on her usually brown eyes. Laurence Moore stood behind her, an expression of supreme content on his handsome face, while Mrs. Power looked on, quiet and keen eyed.

"I am afraid it has to be a long engagement," said Mrs. Power. "They cannot think of marrying until Laurence is a manager, and even then it would be wiser to wait until he has saved something. You know mine is but a life income, so that beyond some plate or an outfit of table linen I can do nothing to help."

Sister Anna made it clear that she did not mind waiting. Then the conversation drifted to the subject of a former talk about artificial hearts made of India rubber, which were warranted, ac-

cording to Sister Anna, "never to fail."

"Come, Anna. You cannot know much about heartaches at any rate."

"Indeed I had misery aye the time of my uncle's death," she answered. "I do not know what I should have done had I not been compelled to use myself and well."

"Did your uncle know you would have to work?" asked Mrs. Power.

"Not he thought that he had provided for me. In fact, I am sure that he did so; but the will could never be found, so everything went to his brother."

"His brother? But why did not you, his niece, come in for your share?"

"Don't you see, although I called him uncle, I was only his wife's niece, and in reality no relation whatever. My aunt was living which I first came to them, so long ago that I can scarcely remember it; but she died soon after, and then my uncle and I took care of each other."

"How did you employ yourself?" asked Mrs. Power.

"Oh, I had the house to attend to, and the poultry yard, as well as the garden. And then I used to read a good deal; uncle had quite a collection of books. He had been buying them all his life, chiefly secondhand ones. I believe some of the books were valuable. There was an old copy of 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' with pictures in it, that used to delight me when I was a child; pictures of Nelly and Quillip and Dick Swiveller."

The words "his wife's niece" had somehow seemed familiar to me, but it was not until the allusion to "Master Humphrey's Clock" had supplied another link in the chain that there flashed into my mind the remembrance of the will hidden in the old copy at home—Michael Darcy's will, with its bequest to "my wife's niece, Anastasia French." I could hardly keep the excitement out of my voice as I link after link in the chain of evidence was supplied in answer to my questions. I found that her real name was Anastasia, now cut down to Anna French; that her uncle's name was Michael Darcy, and his farm was known as Carrignalea. In reply to my query as to her reasons for believing that her uncle had made a will in her favor, she said:

"After my poor uncle got the paralytic stroke of which he died, he made several attempts to speak, and as far as we could understand his words were always about money and about having 'made it all right for Annie.' Besides, our old servant always declared that about a week before his illness he had called her and another woman, who was accidentally in the house, into the sitting room and made them witness a paper which he said was a will. When they had finished signing, he said, half to himself, 'Now my mind is at rest about Annie.'

"Why did he not get the will properly drawn up by a solicitor?"

"He was fond of reading lawbooks and knew something about law himself. He had sometimes made wills for other people,

## THEY CARRY LIGHTS.

LUMINOUS BIRDS THAT HUNTERS HAVE DISCOVERED.

The Heron's Powder Patch, Which Makes a Two Candle Light—Birds of Madagascar, Trinidad and Other Places That Become Phosphorescent at Will.

A bold sportsman returning from a day's sport found himself late in the evening on the edge of a flat or marsh which bordered the path. The moon had not risen, and the darkness was so intense that he was obliged to move slowly and carefully. As he walked along, gun in shoulder, he thought he saw a number of lights, some moving, others stationary. As they were in the river bed, he knew that they could not be lanterns, and for some time he was puzzled; but being of an inquisitive mind he walked down to the water to investigate. As the stream was a slow running, shallow one, he had no difficulty in wading in, and soon convinced himself that the lights were not carried by men, and were either ignes fatui or from some cause unknown. To settle the apparent mystery he crept as close as he could, took careful aim and fired. At the discharge the lights disappeared; but, keeping his eye on the spot where they had been, he walked quickly to it, and found, to his amazement, a night heron, upon whose breast gleamed the mysterious light. The sportsman told me of this incident, and, while I had often heard of the light on the heron's breast, I never before could find any one who had personally witnessed the phenomenon; consequently I propounded numerous questions. The observer saw the light distinctly; first, at a distance of at least 50 yards, or 150 feet. There were three lights upon each bird—one upon each side between the hips and tail, and one upon the breast. He saw the lights of at least four individuals, and was so interested that he observed them all carefully, and as to their intensity stated to me that each light was the equivalent of two candles, so that when he aimed he could see the gun eight against it.

As to whether the bird had control of the light, he believed that it did, as he saw the lights open and shut several times as he crawled toward the bird, and he stopped when the light disappeared and crept on when it came again. The light did not endure long after the bird was shot, fading away almost immediately. In color the light was white and reminded him of phosphorescent wood.

Stories of luminous birds have been related by sportsmen occasionally, but, so far as I know, exact facts and data have never before been obtained on this most interesting and somewhat sensational subject. A friend in Florida told me that he had distinctly seen a light moving about in a flock of cranes at night and became satisfied that the light was upon the breast of a bird. Another friend informed me that on entering a heron rookery at night he had distinctly observed lights moving about among the birds.

That herons have a peculiar possible light producing apparatus is well known. These are called "water dew patches" and can be found by turning up the long feathers on the bird's back; where will be found a patch of yellow, greasy material, that sometimes drops off and fills the feathers in the form of a yellow powder. This powder is produced by the evident decomposition of the small feathers, producing just such a substance as one might expect would become phosphorescent, as there is little doubt that it does.

The cranes and herons are not the only birds having these oily lamps, if so we may term them. A Madagascar bird, called kinkimbo has a large patch on each side of the rump. The bitterns have two pairs of patches, the true herons three, while the curious boat bills have eight, which, if at times all luminous, would give the bird a most conspicuous, not to say spectral, appearance at night.

Some years ago a party of explorers entered a large cave on the island of Trinidad that had hitherto been considered inaccessible. To their astonishment they found it filled with birds which darted about in the dark in such numbers that they struck the explorers and rendered their passage not merely disagreeable, but dangerous. The birds proved to be night hawks, known as oil birds, and in great demand for the oil they contain, and it is hardly possible that these birds are also light givers. The power down patches of the oil bird are upon each side of the rump.

As to the use of such lights, to a bird there has been much conjecture, but it is thought that it may be a lure to attract insects. Thus it is well known that fishes and various marine animals are attracted by light, and a heron standing motionless in the water, the light from its breast, if equal to two candles, would be plainly seen for a considerable distance by various kinds of fishes, who would undoubtedly approach within the reach of the eagle eye and sharp bill of the heron, and so fall victims to their curiosity. If this is a true solving of the mystery it is one of the most remarkable provisions of nature.

There is hardly a group of animals that does not include some light givers of great beauty; but it is not generally known that some of the higher animals also produce light at times. Reminger, the naturalist, whose studies and observations of Paraguay are well known, tells a most remarkable story of his experience with the monkey known as Nyctiphantes trivirgatus. He was in complete darkness when he observed the phenomenon, which was a phosphorescent light gleaming from the eyes of the animal; not the light which appears in the eye of a cat, but shafts of phosphorescent light which were not only distinctly visible, but illuminated objects a distance of six inches from the animal's eyes.—Philadelphia Journal.

It is a safe rule to wet the wrists before drinking cold water if at all heated. The effect is immediate and grateful, and danger of fatal results is ward off.

Holland, though small in size, has 1,070,000 women, young and old.

## CONVERSATIONAL SLOWNESS.

Conversation is often marked by moral slowness. Not only is there that kind of talk stained with dirt which some men shamelessly exhibit, but there are the conversations in which there is a covert looseness, a dulness of meaning, a hint of that which may not be said with manly straightforwardness, which has in it a certain laxity, as far as moral rectitude is concerned.

That is that ready knowledge of everybody's misdeeds, as of their humbler relations, which people dispense, some with glittering mischief in their eyes, others with evading demureness—"so dreadful, you know!"—only it happens that they do not know and are only relating a lie which they have procured from some dealer in that infamous article, hunting away a man's or a woman's character and proving that they have none of their own.—Good Words.

## TARPON FISHING.

A Texan's Experience With the Most Thrilling Sport in the World.

A Texas sportsman, in Forest and Stream, gives an account of an exciting experience while fishing for tarpon in Galveston bay. He says:

"As I had made my arrangements to return to Houston at 2 o'clock, I told the boatman that if he would give me one more fresh mullet I would bait the hook, and, when that was taken, we would go in. He gave me the mullet, put his ears in the locks and was ready to start when I threw my bait overboard. I had not got three feet from the boat before there was a mighty splash. Water was thrown all over me and my mullet was taken by a tarpon. I was scarcely prepared for him, but at the same time I prevented his getting too much line, and the reel sang the prettiest kind of song, until he had gone about 50 feet, that I ever heard. At this distance he jumped at least 10 feet out of the water, and, finding I had him safe, I gave him no more slack whatever. He turned immediately out the channel to sea against the tide and continued his rapid gait, jumping clear of the water every 100 feet or so until he had jumped nine times. He kept up the pace until he had gone 3 miles to sea and into very deep water.

"I had no control of him whatever, and he had taken on several occasions during this outward sea movement nearly all my line, at least 550 feet.

After this distance he turned to the left and went at least 2 miles, until he got into 5 or 6 feet of water. Then he turned back across the channel and went on the opposite side of it, probably 1½ miles. After 2½ hours he went back into water 3½ or 4 feet deep, and I had some hope of getting him into water where I could gaff him. But,

without warning, he turned to sea again and did not stop until he had gone 1½ miles. This fish took us around over the bay for 5½ hours, and a distance of not less than 12 or 13 miles. I found I had no control over him, and I knew I had him foul in some way, because no pressure that I dared bring to bear seemed to turn his head, and when I gaff him broadside toward me and endeavored to hold him I would draw him broadside to me, and not head foremost, which told me I had him hooked somewhere in the side.

After I had worn out Captain Frank

Marsh, my boatman and myself, and we had on several occasions almost decided to cut the line and let the fish go, we began to have a little control over him, and worked him toward shallow water, and at 6:15 I got him into water about 3½ feet deep, and the captain got into the water himself and worked up to the fish and gaffed him, as he had a gaff with a handle about 6 feet long. After he got the gaff into the tarpon he drew him toward the boat, and I killed him with an ear."

## CURIOSITY FOR FLOWER LOVERS.

Eight Different Varieties of Roses Grown on One Bush.

San Francisco has an immense rose bush, which looks like an enormous bouquet. At the top on one side hang clusters of pure white roses. In the middle at the top are red roses, blooming in profusion. Pink roses hang in gay garlands at the top on the other side. All over the bush are branches of roses of other tints and colors. The delicate La France, the white Mme. Pluriere, two varieties of Honnor roses, the Pauline Lebeau, the Black Prince, the Castilian and the white Luminaque land variety and attest by their prolific blooms to the virility of the stock upon which they were grafted, says the San Francisco Call.

The owner of this rose bouquet is H. L. Barker, who is connected with the state bureau of mining. Once there

were 18 distinct varieties of roses on the bush, but the tea roses grafted on proved to be short lived, and only the harder varieties have survived. There are

enough now, eight, to make the bush a curiosity. Mr. Barker's explanation is

that he likes to experiment with plants

and this rosebush is about 15 years old.

Branch after branch has been grafted on. The original stock is the June or cabbage rose. The width at the top is not less than 25 feet, and the height equals the width. There are many stocks or trunks springing from the roots. Carbon is plentifully supplied to intensify the color of the blossoms.

## RIBOLD JESTING.

"It all happened from a little joke I tried to get off," the bruised, battered and tattered hobo explained to the citizens who picked him up. "Just for fun, you know, I proposed to the gang that we organize a party for the adenocyst of the tree coinage of soap. I never dreamt they'd take it seriously."—Indianapolis Journal.

It is a safe rule to wet the wrists before drinking cold water if at all heated.

The effect is immediate and grateful, and danger of fatal results is ward off.

Holland, though small in size, has

1,070,000 women, young and old.

## FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

## PRUNING DECIDUOUS HEDGES.

When and How to Prune—The Early Training of the Hedge.

The last trimming of hedge should be done early in the fall, before the wood hardens, but many people find it necessary to leave it until winter or even to leave it until spring. McLean's Monthly furnishes this information:

A properly trimmed hedge is one that is broad at the base and narrow at the top. One that is pruned flat on the sides—like a wall—will in time lose the lower branches. The general tendency of growth is always toward the top of the plant, and unless that part is pruned heavily it draws the vitality from the lower branches, which soon grow weak and finally die.

Hedges that have grown too large or are devoid of lower limbs can only be brought into proper shape or size by cutting them down to within a few inches of the ground. Strong and vigorous shoots will then push up, which can quickly be trimmed into a new hedge of the desired size.

The early training of the hedge has

much to do with its beauty in the future.

The plants should be cut down within a few inches of the ground for two or three succeeding years after setting out if but a small, bushy hedge is desired, but if it is the intention to grow a large hedge then the plants should not be cut down until about two or three years after planting, so that strong, vigorous shoots will push up.

Treatment of Nursery Lands.

At a meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen Professor Bailey

stated that nursery trees should be

grown in soil suited to produce good

yields of almost any kind, such as nature

grows her trees in. It should be rich

in potash and phosphoric acid in available

form and filled with humus. They are

constantly taking the needed mineral

elements from the soil, putting nothing

back and cultivation is burning up the

humus. Commercial fertilizers alone

will not restore its ability to produce

another crop of trees as soon as the old

one is taken off. There must be a period

of rest and a rotation of farm crops of

some kind, in which clover and stable

manure are plowed under to replenish

the supply of humus.

It is not practicable to supply the

humus during the time of the growing

of a crop of nursery trees, which occupy

the ground from two to five years, by

working in stable manure and thus

prevent the period of rest, but that end

can be reached by growing crimson

clover wherever it will succeed. If sown

after nursery cultivation ceases, in the

latter part of the summer or early fall,

it will grow up sufficiently before it is

time to resume cultivation in the spring

to add materially to the soil humus which is rich in nitrogen. If properly followed up, the soil may be in as good condition

for the growth of trees at the end as at

the start of a crop of nursery stock.

Underdraining and deep subsoil plowing will always pay, because they make

a soil, especially if it is stiff and largely

composed of clay, loose and able to retain a large store of moisture.

## New Fall Pear.

A new fall pear, Lady Clapp, is a

seedling raised by the late Lemuel Clapp.

It is a large, handsome pear with clear

smooth skin, beautiful yellow when

ripe; flesh very juicy, mellow, vinous;

quality first rate. 15 cents from middle

part of the cotton growing belt

should be planted to an early variety.

The tree is a good climber, and when

planted in the ground is one foot apart

in rows four feet apart, in middle Georgia.

The nearer the land and the farther

south the greater the distance.

Commercial fertilizer paid a profit when less

than \$80 pounds per acre was used; \$80

to \$100 pounds paid expenses, but 1,200

pounds resulted in a loss. It did not pay to divide the amount into several doses, to be applied at different times during the growing season. Bed on all the fertilizer save 50 or 100 pounds per

acre before planting and put this 50 or

100 pounds in drill with seed at time of

planting. This starts off the young

plants till the roots reach the main

supply. A mixture of 400 pounds acid

phosphate, 30 pounds nitrate of potash,

and 250 pounds cottonseed meal per

acre was the best fertilizer used.

## HARVESTING CORN STOVER.

Corn Harvesting Machine. The shredder cuts stalks to the stover.

Natural growth of necessary will cause

the machine to drag stalks in the barn when they are to be shredded, thus making a laborious and inconvenient task.

Team and hand stock for a corn sheller is \$100. It furnishes a rough feed which is much cheaper than hay and superior to straw. With the small farmer it is more than a station of economy. The following experiments are those of an Illinois farmer who does not believe in laying it out to winter. On the field of harvesting he has the following to say through the columns of The Prairie Farmer:

We may safely say that in cutting for stover allow the corn to stand as late as possible without losing the greenness of the leaves. The advent of the corn harvester has greatly facilitated, or rather will facilitate, the gathering of the fodder. In some cases last year the harvester worked very satisfactorily, while in others it was discarded for hand cutting. We have no doubt, however, of its future efficiency. These machines cut one row as fast as the team walks and tie the stalks in a neat bundle very convenient for shocking and handling either in feeding or shredding. There seems, however, to be some danger of the bundles molding inside. The shocks should contain 10 to 12 hills square of stalks, and, if intended to stand for some time, should be tied with tared string; otherwise ordinary binder twine will do.

There are various contrivances for cutting corn by horse power. The most successful we have seen working was one in operation in Kansas two years ago. It was drawn by a single horse and cut one row by means of knives. It was operated by one man standing on the platform and collecting the stalks

# THE - POSTOFFICE

...the biggest trade in town, but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

### IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

### WM. M MELVILLE, THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

We will sell your choice of any

### GENTS' TAN SHOES!

In our window until Friday, Aug. 21st, at

**\$2.25**

If you want as much as to look at them, come before they are all gone.

Ladies' Tan Shoes and Oxfords cheaper than ever.

**I. E. AVERY,**

125 North Main Street.

### GEO. W. COE. Piano Tuner.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at D. Edwards & S. N. book store or telephone No. 123.

### THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHER

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

#### ABOUT PEOPLE

Who They Are. Where They Have Been and Are Going

Joseph August, of Ada, was in the city to-day.

M. J. Sanford and family are visiting in Detroit.

Will Dearin rode to St. Marys yesterday on business.

D. Gleason, of Bluffton, was in the city this morning.

T. B. Heney, of Findlay, was in the city this morning.

Lizzie Dunathan, of Spencerville, was in the city this morning.

H. B. Browning and family, of Chicago, are visiting relatives in this city.

Miss Lizzie Flemmer has returned from a visit with relatives near Xenia.

Harry McDonald has returned home after a several days' trip up the lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Morris are visiting friends and relatives in Columbus Grove.

A. Rounton returned this morning after a pleasant visit with friends in McComb.

Mrs. W. J. Fenner, of west Spring street, has gone to Huntington, W. Va., to visit.

Miss Anna Donohue, of north Main street, is visiting friends and relatives in Sidney.

Rev. McCoy, pastor of Epworth M. E. church, is enjoying a week's vacation at Lakeside.

C. F. Martin and wife and Mrs. Dr. C. F. Douglas and daughter Zella, of Kalida, are in the city.

Mr. A. Block, of Cincinnati, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. H. M. Stein, of east Market street.

Miss Edna Dean, of Cincinnati, is the guest of her uncle Mr. Jas. McBeth, of south West street.

Mrs. Mary Cessna and daughter Mary left yesterday for their future home at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Will Grayson and sister Miss Katie, of Zanesville, are the guests of Jos. Tauber and family, of north Main street.

Miss Lilla Swart, of 111 north West street, left Tuesday for a visit with friends and relatives in Rochester, Indiana.

Mrs. Jacob Lauer, of Centerville, and A. G. Giese, of Collins, Kansas, left today for their homes after a pleasant visit with their daughter

#### HOW THEY GOT A CROWD.

Promised Colored Men Free Transportation and Tried to Evade Paying their Fare

In their efforts to get a crowd at Columbus last Saturday, all manner of schemes were worked. The managers felt that it would be a frost because they have not the people with them, but they wanted the frost to be as light as possible, and thousands of fares were paid by the managers of the meeting to get people to go. But it remained for the Springfield club to attempt the rank scheme to help swell the crowd and at the same time avoid expense. The following telegram from Columbus gives the detail of the attempt to compel the colored 'ads to pay their fare, while free transportation had been promised.

"A little by play not on the bills for the big show in connection with the opening of the Republican campaign last Saturday, was enacted at a way station between here and Springfield. The club of that city put aboard the special from there 100 of the colored brethren with the understanding that their fares would be paid by the club. When the conductor demanded the fare from the colored men he was referred to the white members of the party.

They re-used to liquidate. The conductor wired the main office of the company for instructions and was told to sidetrack the train and hold it until the fares were paid. The train was sidetracked and the white members informed of the instructions received by the conductor. The money was soon raised and the train came on to Columbus.

#### TALES OF THE TOWN.

The "Sunset Club" will meet with Mrs. Booth Friday, Aug. 28.

W. A. Frees, of the South Side, has taken a position in Harry Stein's barber shop.

The police have been looking for Frank Copeland on a charge of theft. He could not be found.

Patrick O'Meyer is putting in a crossing over the P. & Ft. C. east of the Lima Northern crossing.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Mehaffey are celebrating their fortieth wedding anniversary to-day with a family reunion.

Born—Wednesday, Aug. 12th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crippen, of 907 Spring street. Dr. Anna Goebel in attendance.

Mrs. S. T. Sweeney, of Cambridge, Pa., has purchased the Globe restaurant from Dan Bice, and has assumed charge of the place.

L. W. C. Durel, of south West street, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever for the last three weeks is slowly recovering.

Glen R. Crum, who is to assist in the A. M. E. concert this evening, will be accompanied in his solos by Chas. Devoe, with his fine harp.

Reina, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schwartz, of west Victoria street who has been very sick with malarial fever for the past three weeks, is convalescent.

At the conclusion of the musical programme to-night at the A. M. E. church the debate of the silver and gold question between Lafayette Hicks and Moses Redman will be an interesting feature. Go and hear them. A good time will be had.

The publishers of the Lima Gazette being short of news this morning, and being always anxious to strike the workingmen a blow, devoted a column of space to the publication of a lot of rot concerning the virtues of the single gold standard, working in incidentally the C. H. & D. R. R., the Cincinnati Enquirer, Mr. C. H. Cory and a reporter of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT. The effort was made to fasten upon the TIMES-DEMOCRAT the responsibility of an article in the Enquirer, which Archie makes the text of his scare head article. As a matter of fact the TIMES-DEMOCRAT is not concerned, directly or indirectly, with any communications sent to the Enquirer, which are contributed by as rank a gold-bug as Archie Campbell dare be, and who has no connection, direct or remote, with this newspaper. The entire column of rot in the Gazette is a tissue of romance worked up to fill up the space and push along the gold standard to the detriment of the workingmen of the city.

New Dress Goods  
At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Mason quart Fruit Jars, best kind, 60c a dozen, at F. E. Harman's to-day.

50 Men

Have been working all day, putting up the outfit for the "Last Days of Empire" at the Ball Park. There will be a free concert given there this evening by electric light. Every body is invited to come out and see the magnitude of the coming entertainment.

Go to Detroit

via Lima Northern, Sunday, August 23rd. Special train leaves Lima at 7:30 a.m. \$1.50 round trip. Tickets good returning Aug. 24th 4:30

New Dress Goods  
At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

New Walking Hats  
And Sailor's fall styles, at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

New Dress Goods  
At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Free Band Concert

At base ball park to night. Every body invited.

New Dress Goods  
At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Do you know a bargain when you see it? If so, it will pay you to see what we are offering Dinner Sets for our Great Special Sale.

F. E. HARMAN.

New Dress Goods  
At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

People's Ketchin' On

What we're doing tells us nuff to no the folks pleased with the tee and stuff and one by one they're ketchin' to the ways of now a day's fashion the kitchen with dishes and not costing a cent. Bizness is cummin' our way here of late, we'reixin' things to make her cum. We've got the stuff and gien more. Theirs them tees of ours at forty and fifteen cents—you never seen tees like um in your life. Then to think ov what you git throwin' in with the tee.

It LIMA TEA CO.

New Dress Goods  
At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Free Band Concert

At base ball park to night. Every body invited.

New Walking Hats  
And Sailor's fall styles, at Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

New Dress Goods  
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#### STREET TALK.

There is no surer way of determining the prosperity of a city than by its postoffice business. Lima is a town which has always shown a good increase, and the last fiscal year was no exception. The receipts increased from \$29,000 to \$33,000.

The regular meeting of Company C will be held to-morrow evening, when the new manual will be taken up. The Second Regiment drum corps will also hold a business meeting the same evening. New drums have been ordered and will soon be here. The corps has now four campaign dates and expects to work till election. The drummers are good, and on the whole the corps is in better shape than ever before.

As much as the salary of the postmaster, outside of fourth-class office, is based on receipts, a yearly adjustment is necessary. According to this the salary of the local office is raised \$100 for the ensuing year.

Probably few people realize the size of the moneyorder business. The local office handled over \$300,000 in this department last year, not counting the ordinary office receipts.

The receipts and disbursements in this bureau are kept at an equality by a peculiar scheme. The local office is never allowed to keep over \$225 to pay orders sent here, and if more is received it is sent to the postmaster in Cincinnati. Similarly, if there is not enough money here to pay heavy orders a draft is given on the postmaster at New York city. A deposit of \$2,000 is kept there permanently to cover these drafts.

The special delivery system was an experiment, but is growing in favor as it becomes better known. The average number received here is about two hundred and ten a month. These may be sent to a small office, and will be delivered within a mile of any post office, or within the free delivery limits.

FOUL DEED.

Thieves Rob a Chicken Coop at the Rear of the Harrod House.

The boarders at the Harrod House this morning were all thrown into a state of sadness when informed by the proprietors, Messrs. Attleberger and Snyder, that thieves had visited their henery and had departed with the greater part of its contents.

The thieves were exceedingly daring to attempt to rob a chicken coop in the very heart of the town. One of the old animal cages used in the Elks' circus last year had been converted into a chicken coop by wire netting being placed around it. The thieves tore the wire from the door and one of them drove the chickens through a hole and they were caught as they passed out. They did not succeed in securing all there were in the cage, but departed with sixteen of the feathered tribe. The proprietors have no clue to the thieves.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Commissioners Meet and Award Contracts for Four Bridges

The commissioners met this morning and awarded contracts for the stone work for four bridges. For the cable arc, Geo. D. Kanawha was awarded the contract at \$1.25 per perch for Custer rock.

O. Lugabill was awarded the contract for the Thatt bridge at \$1.50 per perch for Greenawal rock.

J. N. Cremlane was given the contract for the Camp creek bridge at \$1.51 per perch for Custer rock.

For the Mitchell bridge, Geo. D. Kanawha was awarded the contract at \$1.25 per perch for Piqua rock.

C. Lugabill was awarded the contract for the Thatt bridge at \$1.50 per perch for Greenawal rock.

J. N. Cremlane was given the contract for the Camp creek bridge at \$1.51 per perch for Custer rock.

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Do you know a bargain when you see it? If so, it will pay you to see what we are offering Dinner Sets for our Great Special Sale.

F. E. HARMAN.

New Dress Goods

At Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

People's Ketchin' On

What we're doing tells us nuff to no the folks pleased with the tee and stuff and one by one they're ketchin' to the ways of now a day's fashion the kitchen with dishes and not costing a cent. Bizness is cummin' our way here of late, we'reixin' things to make her cum. We've got the stuff and gien more. Theirs them tees of ours at forty and fifteen cents—you never seen tees like um in your life. Then to think ov what you git throwin' in with the tee.

It LIMA TEA CO.

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